Numb 9939.

# The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Saturday October 13, to Tuesday October 16, 1759.

AT the Court at *Kenſington*, the 8th Day of *October*, 1759.

PRESENT,

The KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS His Majeſty hath received Information, That Thomas Saunders, belonging to the Ship Penelope, and Richard Thomas, James Piſſey, and Edward Beats, belonging to the Ship Hopewell, have broken Quarantine, and made their Eſcape, whilſt the ſaid Ships were under Quarantine in the Port of Briſtol.—To the End therefore that the ſaid Offenders, and every of them, may be brought to condign Puniſhment—His Majeſty is pleaſed to Order, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, that the Sum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS ſhall be paid to ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſhall diſcover and apprehend, or cauſe to be diſcovered and apprehended, either of them the ſaid Thomas Saunders, Richard Thomas, James Piſſey, and Edward Beats, ſo as they, or either of them, may be convicted of the ſaid Offence.—Which Sum, the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury are hereby directed and required to pay accordingly—And His Majeſty doth hereby ſtrictly charge and command, all Juſtices of the Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs, Conſtables, and other Peace Officers, and all His loving Subjects, that they do uſe their utmoſt Diligence, by all lawful Ways and Means, in and about the apprehending the ſaid Offenders, and every of them.

*F. Vernon.*

AT the Court at *Kenſington*, the 28th Day of *September*, 1759,

PRESENT,

The KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS the Time limited by His Majeſty's Proclamation of the Fifteenth of May laſt, "For giving Encouragement to "Seamen, and Able bodied Landmen, to enter "themſelves on Board His Majeſty's Ships of "War; for granting Rewards for diſcovering "ſuch Seamen as ſhall conceal themſelves; for "pardoning ſuch Seamen as have deſerted, and "ſhall return into the Service; and alſo for "taking up all ſtraggling Seamen", hath been prolonged and extended to the 29th of this Inſtant September: And whereas it is judged expedient for His Majeſty's Service, that the ſame ſhould be continued for ſome Time longer; His Majeſty doth therefore, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, hereby order, that the ſaid Time be prolonged and extended from the aforeſaid 29th Day of this Inſtant September, to the 9th Day of November next; and that the Bounties and Rewards given and granted by His Majeſty's aforementioned Proclamation, be continued to be paid until the ſaid 9th Day of November next: —Whereof all Perſons concerned are to take Notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

*W. Blair.*

AT the Court at *Kenſington*, the 10th Day of *Auguſt*, 1759,

PRESENT,

The KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS His Majeſty was pleaſed by His Order in Council of the 11th of July laſt, to declare and order, (amongſt other Things) That all ſuch of His faithful Subjects, who ſhould from and after that Time inliſt themſelves as Soldiers in His Land Service, ſhould not be ſent out of Great Britain, and ſhould be intitled to their Diſcharge in three Years, or at the End of the War, if they ſhould chuſe it;—His Majeſty, with the Advice of His Privy Council, doth hereby moſt graciouſly repeat and confirm the ſame, with relation to ſuch as ſhall hereafter enliſt on thoſe Conditions; as alſo to ſuch as have been inliſted in any Corps from the 11th of July laſt to this Day—But whereas Doubts have ariſen with Reſpect to the Extent and Meaning of His Majeſty's ſaid Order,—His Majeſty in Council doth therefore hereby declare, That the Conditions therein contained are not meant or intended to extend to ſuch who ſhall inliſt themſelves in Great Britain, to ſerve in Regiments Abroad, whether Ireland or elſewhere, or to ſuch who may chuſe to inliſt in any of His Majeſty's Corps in the uſual Manner, without Limitation of Time or Place of Service.

*W. Sharpe.*

*Saville-Houſe, October 14.*

This Day Huſſian Bey, lately arrived Ambaſſador from Tripoli, had his firſt Audience of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

And afterwards of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales at Leiceſter-Houſe; and

[ Price Three-Pence. ]

and had the Honour of preſenting his Son to their Royal Highneſſes at the ſame Time.

To both which he was introduced by Stephen Cottrell, Eſq; Aſſiſtant Maſter of the Ceremonies.

*Admiralty-Office, Sept.* 7, 1759.

WHereas divers Foreign Neutral Ships or Veſſels have, during the preſent War with France, been at different Times, in the Courſe of their reſpective Voyages, Piratically Robbed on the Britiſh Seas, by the Crews, or Parts of the Crews of ſeveral Engliſh Ships or Veſſels, who were, or pretended to be Privateers; And whereas in order effectually to proſecute the Perſons who have committed any ſuch Robberies, it is neceſſary to prove the Name of each reſpective Ship or Veſſel ſo robbed, and the Name of the Maſter or Commander thereof, and the Time when, and the Species and Quantities of Goods Piratically taken, and their Values, with as much Exactneſs, as the Nature and Circumſtances of the Caſe will admit of; And as it is hardly poſſible to make ſuch Proofs without the Evidence of proper Perſons, who belonged to, and were on Board each particular Ship or Veſſel at the Time of its being Robbed; And whereas my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty have, purſuant to the Directions of the Statute in that Behalf, ordered and appointed a Seſſions of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery to be held for the Juriſdiction of the Admiralty of Great Britain, at Juſtice Hall in the Old Bailey, London, on Monday the 29th Day of October next, for the Trying (amongſt other Things) of Perſons accuſed of the aforeſaid Offences, ſeveral of whom are now in Cuſtody, and may then be tried, in Caſe ſuch Proofs as are above-mentioned ſhall be made of Robberies committed, and it ſhall appear by other Evidence, that they were concerned therein; And to the End that Perſons, guilty of ſuch Offences as aforeſaid, may be brought to Juſtice, their Lordſhips are pleaſed to give this Publick Notice, That Samuel Seddon, Eſq; their Solicitor, has Directions to proſecute, on His Majeſty's Behalf, all Perſons againſt whom proper Evidence can be produced touching the ſaid Offences; And that the Maſter and Mate, or others, who were belonging to, and on Board any Foreign Neutral Ship or Veſſel, at the Time of its being Piratically Robbed as aforeſaid, may apply to the ſaid Samuel Seddon, at his Houſe in Piccadilly, London, either in Perſon or by Letter, and inform him of ſuch Particulars relating to the Premiſſes aforeſaid, as they can give Evidence of.

*J. Clevland.*

*Admiralty-Office, Sept.* 8, 1759.

NOtice is hereby given, That in Purſuance of the Directions of a certain Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, entituled, An Act to explain and amend an Act made in the Twenty-ninth Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, intituled, An Act for the Encouragement of Seamen, and the more ſpeedy and effectual Manning His Majeſty's Navy; and for the better Prevention of Piracies and Robberies by Crews of private Ships of War, a Seſſion of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery for the Tryal of Offences committed on the High Seas within the Juriſdiction of the Admiralty of England, will be held on Monday the 29th Day of October next, at Juſtice Hall in the Old Bailey, London, at Eight of the Clock in the Morning.

Notice is alſo hereby given, That for the future an Admiralty Seſſion will be held in the ſeveral Months of March and October in every Year, purſuant to the Directions of the ſaid Act of Parliament.

*J. Clevland*

General Poſt-Office, Auguſt 20, 1759.

*Publick Notice is hereby given, That, for the Time to come, no Perſon whatſoever will be permitted to paſs from England, in any of the King's Packet Boats, ſtationed at Harwich or Dover, without firſt obtaining a Paſſport from one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.*

*All Perſons, intending to return to England in the ſaid Packet-Boats, are in like Manner to produce a Paſſport from His Majeſty's Miniſter at the Hague, or from His Majeſty's Conſul or Vice-Conſul at Fluſhing, before they can be received on Board.*

*By Command of the Poſt maſter General,*
Geo. Shelvocke, *Secretary.*


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*By the* KING's *Patent,*

THE Stomachic Lozenges, for Diſorders of the Stomach and Bowels, which, at the ſame Time that they are extremely pleaſant and agreeable to take, are one of the beſt Remedies yet diſcovered, for certainly and ſpeedily curing moſt Diſorders of the Stomach and Bowels; ſuch as the Cholic, and all Cholickly Complaints, fixed Pains of the Stomach and Bowels, Indigeſtion, Weakneſs and Relaxation of the Stomach; Wind, cold Phlegm, and Want of Appetite; likewiſe for expelling the Gout from the Stomach upon the Extremites, and alſo immediately relieving thoſe troubleſome Conſequences of a bad Digeſtion, the Heartburn, and all acid Crudities or ſour Riſings; as well as for preventing all the ill Effects of hard Drinking, eſpecially of bad Wine, ſour Punch, ſtale Beer, &c. The excellent Effects of theſe Lozenges in the above Diſorders have been proved by Thouſands, after other Remedies, and even the Bath and Tunbridge Waters had been uſed in vain. To prevent Counterfeits, each Box of theſe Lozenges is ſealed with an Impreſſion having theſe Words, Stomachic Lozenges By Royal Patent; and, by Appointment of the Patentee, are ſold only at Mr. Newbery's, at the Bible and Sun in St. Paul's Church-yard, oppoſite the North Door of the Church; and at Mr. Bayley's, Perfumer, at the Civit-Cat, oppoſite Suffolk-Street, at the Bottom of the Haymarket. Price 1s. 6d. the Box.


*By*

## *By the* KING's *Patent*,

HIS MAJESTY having been graciouſly pleaſed to grant his Royal Letters Patent, bearing Date at Weſtminſter the 17th Day of October 1751, in the 25th Year of his Reign, unto Richard Rock, of the Pariſh of St Bridget, otherwiſe Bride's, London, Licentiate in Medicine, for His New Compound Medicine, or Anti-Venereal Cathartick Electuary, for the true Cure of freſh Venereal Injuries, and all the lurking Reliefts or Remains of old ones, which he has brought to a ſurprizing Degree of Perfection in the Cure of the ſeveral Stages of the Venereal Diſtemper, from the ſlighteſt Infection to the moſt inveterate Degree thereof, without breaking or impairing the Conſtitution, enervating the human Syſtem, or leaving any Foulneſs or Weakneſs behind: This is therefore to acquaint the Publick, for whoſe Uſe and Benefit the ſaid Letters Patent were principally obtained, that the ſaid moſt admirable Electuary is ſold by him at the Golden Head and Key, Bell Savage Inn Gateway, Ludgate Hill, London, at only 6 s. and a Book of plain Inſtructions (by the Help of which every one may be his own Phyſician) given with each Pot: Where Advice is to be had, and all Debilities, Obſtructions of the urinary Paſſages, and Gleets, are abſolutely cured.

N. B. The Electuary is ſold only by the Author as abovementioned. Beware of Counterfeits.

A Gentleman would be glad to purchaſe, or have procured for him, ſome genteel Poſt under the Government, or in the Law, with a Salary annexed to it, and if by Patent it is held the more agreeable; it muſt be filled by a Deputy at preſent, his Affairs preventing him from it. The Advertizer for the above has placed the Sum of Two Thouſand Pounds in the Hands of Meſſ. Vere, Glyn, and Halifax, Bankers in Lombard Street, intending it either as a Gratuity for the Introduction, or an Adequate for the Diſpoſal of the Place. Pleaſe to addreſs a Line for W. M. ſealed up as above, and an Anſwer ſent after receiving it ſhall be ſent.

N. B. A Reſignation of any Place or Employ in the Compaſs of Six Months would Suit, as it is not immediately wanted.

In Purſuance of an Act of Parliament made and paſſed in the ſixteenth Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, entitled, An Act for Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, George Glanvill, of Heavitree in the County of Devon, Gentleman, Aſſignee of the Eſtate and Effects of Henry Stone, of Heavitree aforeſaid, Gentleman, late a Priſoner in the King's Bench Priſon, gives publick Notice, that a Meeting of the ſaid Henry Stone's Creditors will be had at the Globe Tavern in the City of Exeter, on the 30th of October Inſtant, by Three in the Afternoon, to conſent to ſubmit the Difference and Diſpute between the ſaid Aſſignee and others, for and on Account of Matters relating to the ſaid Priſoner's Eſtate and Effects, to the final End and Determination of Arbitrators to be choſen by the ſaid Aſſignee and the major Part in Value of the ſaid Priſoner's Creditors who ſhall be preſent at the ſaid Meeting, and the Parties with whom they have the ſaid Difference, or otherwiſe to ſettle and agree the Matters in Difference and Diſpute between them, in ſuch Manner as the ſaid Aſſignee, with ſuch Conſent as aforeſaid, ſhall think fit and can agree.

THIS is to give Notice, that a Dividend of the Eſtate and Effects of Miſs Catherine Aſlabie, late of Rotherham in the County of York, deceaſed, will be made to and amongſt her Creditors, at the Houſe of Mr. George Dyſon, in Rotherham aforeſaid, on Monday the 29th of this Inſtant October, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to receive their reſpective Dividends. And the Creditors, if any, of the ſaid late Miſs Aſlabie, (who have not already ſent an Account of their Demands to the Reverend Mr. Lloyd, and Doctor Short, of Rotherham aforeſaid) are deſired in the mean Time to ſend ſuch Account, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt James Boyle, late of Salford in the County of Lancaſter, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 6th Day of November next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Houſe of Mr. Joſeph Budworth, being the Bull's Head Inn in Manchester, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend; and all Perſons who have made any Claims are to come prepared to prove the ſame. And the Creditors who have already proved their Debts, as well as thoſe who ſhall prove the ſame, on the ſaid 6th Day of November next, are deſired to meet the Aſſignees of the ſaid Bankrupt, at Ten o'Clock the Day following, which will be the 7th Day of November next, at the Houſe of the ſaid Mr. Budworth in Manchester aforeſaid, in order to aſſent to or diſſent from the ſaid Aſſignees commencing and proſecuting one or more Suits in Law or Equity for Recovery of all the Outſtanding Effects of the ſaid Bankrupt, and ſubmitting to Arbitration, or otherwiſe agreeing any Matter in Diſpute relating thereto, in order to enable the ſaid Aſſignees to make a final and ſpeedy Dividend of the Remainder of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt James Elmy, of Beccles in the County of Suffolk, Tanner, intend to meet on the 9th of November next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Houſe of Robert Brooke, being the Sign of the King's Head in Beccles aforeſaid, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt Joſeph Pemberton, of Great Queen Street near Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the County of Middleſex, Vintner, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 6th of November next, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt Gilbert Walker, of Market Raiſon, in the County of Lincoln, Shopkeeper, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 7th of November next, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

WHereas the acting Commiſſioners in the Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt George Squire, late of Tyburn Road, in the County of Middleſex, Dealer in Coals and Chapman, have certified to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Henley, Knt. Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain, that the ſaid George Squire hath in all Things conformed himſelf according to the Directions of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts; This is to give Notice, that by Virtue of an Act paſſed in the fifth Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the ſaid Act directs, unleſs Cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary on or before the 6th of November next.

Printed by *E. Owen* and *T. Harriſon* in *Warwick-Lane*. 1759.

# The London Gazette Extraordinary.

**Published by Authority**

WEDNESDAY, *October* 17, 1759.


*Whitehall, October* 17.

LAST Night Colonel John Hale, and Captain James Douglas, late Commander of His Majesty's Ship the Alcide, arrived from Quebec, with the following Letters to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt.

*Copy of a Letter from the Honourable General Monckton to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated, River St. Laurence, Camp at Point Levi, Sept.* 15, 1759.

SIR,

I have the Pleasure to acquaint you, that, on the 13th Instant, His Majesty's Troops gained a very signal Victory over the French, a little above the Town of Quebec. General Wolfe, exerting himself on the Right of our Line, received a Wound pretty early, of which he died soon after, and I had myself the great Misfortune of receiving one in my right Breast by a Ball, that went through Part of my Lungs, (and which has been cut out under the Blade Bone of my Shoulder) just as the French were giving way, which obliged me to quit the Field. I have therefore, Sir, desired General Townshend, who now commands the Troops before the Town, (and of which I am in Hopes he will be soon in Possession) to acquaint you with the Particulars of that Day, and of the Operations carrying on.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

ROB. MONCKTON.

P. S. His Majesty's Troops behaved with the greatest Steadiness and Bravery.

As the Surgeons tell me that there is no Danger in my Wound, I am in Hopes that I shall be soon able to join the Army before the Town.

*Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Brigadier General Townshend to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated, Camp before Quebec, Sept.* 20, 1759.

SIR,

I have the Honor to acquaint you with the Success of His Majesty's Arms, on the 13th Instant, in an Action with the French, on the Heights to the Westward of this Town.

It being determined to carry the Operations above the Town, the Posts at Point Levi, and l'Isle d'Orleans being secured, the General marched, with the Remainder of the Force, from Point Levi, the 5th and 6th, and embarked them in Transports, which had passed the Town for that Purpose. On the 7th, 8th, and 9th, a Movement of the Ships was made up, by Admiral Holmes, in order to amuse the Enemy now posted along the North Shore; but the Transports being extremely crowded, and the Weather very bad, the General thought proper to cantoon half his Troops on the South Shore; where they were refreshed, and reimbarked upon the 12th at One in the Morning. The Light Infantry, commanded by Colonel Howe, the Regiments of Bragg, Kennedy, Lascelles, and Anstruther, with a Detachment of Highlanders, and the American Grenadiers, the Whole being under the Command of Brigadiers Monckton and Murray, were put into the Flat-bottomed Boats, and after some Movement of the Ships, made by Admiral Holmes, to draw the Attention of the Enemy above, the Boats fell down with the Tide, and landed on the North Shore, within a League of Cape Diamond, an Hour before Day-break: The Rapidity of the Tide of Ebb carried them a little below the intended Place of Attack, which obliged the Light Infantry to scramble up a woody Precipice, in order to secure the Landing the Troops by dislodging a Captain's Post, which defended the small intrenched Path the Troops were to ascend. After a little firing, the Light Infantry gained the Top of the Precipice, and dispersed the Captain's Post; by which Means, the Troops, with a very little Loss from a few Canadians and Indians in the Wood, got up, and were immediately formed. The Boats, as they emptied, were sent back for the second Embarkation, which I immediately made. Brigadier Murray, who had been detached with Anstruther's Battalion to attack the Four Gun Battery upon the Left, was recalled by the General, who now saw the French Army crossing the River St. Charles. General Wolfe thereupon begun to form his Line, having his Right covered by the Louisbourg Grenadiers; on the Right of these again he afterwards brought Otway's; to the Left of the Grenadiers were Bragg's, Kennedy's, Lascelles's, Highlanders, and Anstruther's; the Right of this Body was commanded by Brigadier Monckton, and the Left by Brigadier Murray; his Rear and Left were protected by Col. Howe's Light Infantry, who was returned from the Four Gun Battery before-mentioned, which was soon abandoned to him. General Montcalm having collected the Whole of his Force from the Beauport Side, and advancing, shewed his Intention to flank our Left, where I was immediately ordered with General Amherst's Battallion, which I formed *en Potence*. My Numbers were soon after increased by the Arrival of the two Battalions of Royal Americans; and Webb's was drawn up by the General, as a Reserve, in eight Subdivisions with large Intervals. The Enemy lined the Bushes in their Front with 1500 Indians and Canadians, and I dare say had placed most of their best Marksmen there, who kept up a very galling, though irregular, Fire upon our whole Line, who bore it with the greatest Patience, and good Order, reserving their Fire for the main Body, now advancing. This Fire of the Enemy was however checked by our Posts in our Front, which protected the Forming our own Line. The Right of the Enemy was composed of Half of the Troops of the Colony, the Battalions of La Sarre, Languedoc, and the Remainder of their Canadians and Indians. Their Center was a Column, and formed by the Battalions of Bearn and Guienne. Their Left was composed of the Remainder of the Troops of the Colony, and the Battalion of Royal Rousillon. This was, as near as I can guess, their Line of Battle. They brought up two Pieces of small Artillery against us, and we had been able to bring up but one Gun; which being admirably well served, galled their Column exceedingly. My attention to the Left will not permit me to be very exact with regard to every Circumstance which passed in the Center, much less to the Right; but it is most certain, that the Enemy formed in good Order, and that their Attack was very brisk and animated on that Side. Our Troops reserved their Fire, till within forty Yards, which was so well continued, that the Enemy every where gave Way. It was then our General fell at the Head of Bragg's, and the Louisburg Grenadiers, advancing with their Bayonets: About the same Time Brigadier-General Monckton received his Wound at the Head of Lascelles's. In the Front of the opposite Battalions fell also M. Moncalm; and his second in Command is since dead of his Wounds on Board our Fleet. Part of the Enemy made a second faint Attack. Part took to some thick Copse Wood

Wood, and seemed to make a Stand. It was at this Moment, that each Corps seemed in a Manner to exert itself, with a View to its own peculiar Character. The Grenadiers, Bragg's, and Lascelles's, pressed on with their Bayonets. Brigadier Murray, advancing with the Troops under his Command briskly, compleated the Route on this Side; when the Highlanders, supported by Anstruther's, took to their broad Swords, and drove Part into the Town, Part to the Works at their Bridge on the River St. Charles.

The Action, on our Left and Rear, was not so severe. The Houses, into which the Light Infantry were thrown, were well defended, being supported by Colonel Howe, who taking Post with two Companies behind a small Copse, and frequently sallying upon the Flanks of the Enemy during their Attack, drove them often into Heaps, against the Front of which Body I advanced. Platoons of Amherst's Regiment, which totally prevented the Right Wing from executing their first Intention. Before this, one of the Royal American Battalions had been detached to preserve our Communication with our Boats, and the other being sent to occupy the Ground which Brigadier Murray's Movement had left open, I remained with Amherst's to support this Disposition, and to keep the Enemy's Right, and a Body of their Savages, which waited still more towards our Rear, opposite the Posts of our Light Infantry, waiting for an Opportunity to fall upon our Rear.

This, Sir, was the Situation of Things, when I was told, in the Action, that I commanded: I immediately repaired to the Center, and finding the Pursuit had put Part of the Troops in Disorder, I formed them as soon as possible. Scarce was this effected, when M. de Bougainville, with his Corps from Cape Rouge, of 2000 Men, appeared in our Rear. I advanced two Pieces of Artillery, and two Battalions towards him; upon which he retired. You will not, I flatter myself, blame me for not quitting such advantageous Ground, and risking the Fate of so decisive a Day, by seeking a fresh Enemy, posted perhaps in the very kind of Ground he could wish for, viz. Woods and Swamps. We took a great Number of French Officers upon the Field of Battle, and one Piece of Cannon. Their Loss is computed to be about 1500 Men, which fell chiefly upon their Regulars. I have been employed, from the Day of Action, to that of the Capitulation, in redouting our Camp beyond Insult, in making a Road up the Precipice for our Cannon, in getting up the Artillery, preparing the Batteries, and cutting off their Communication with their Country. The 17th, at Noon, before we had any Battery erected, or could have any for two or three Days, a Flag of Truce came out with Proposals of Capitulation, which I sent back again to the Town, allowing them four Hours to capitulate, or no farther Treaty. The Admiral had, at this Time, brought up his large Ships as intending to attack the Town. The French Officer returned at Night with Terms of Capitulation. which, with the Admiral, were considered, agreed to, and signed at Eight in the Morning, the 18th Instant. The Terms we granted, will, I flatter myself, be approved of by His Majesty, considering the Enemy assembling in our Rear, and, what is far more formidable, the very wet and cold Season, which threatened our Troops with Sickness, and the Fleet with some Accident; it had made our Road so bad, we could not bring up a Gun for some Time; add to this, the Advantage of entering the Town, with the Walls in a defensible State, and the being able to put a Garrison there strong enough to prevent all Surprize. These, I hope, will be deemed sufficient Considerations for granting them the Terms I have the Honour to transmit to you. The Inhabitants of the Country come into us fast, bringing in their Arms, and taking the Oaths of Fidelity, until a general Peace determines their Situation.

I have the Honour to inclose herewith, a List of the Killed and Wounded; a List of the Prisoners as perfect as I have yet been able to get it; and a List of the Artillery and Stores in the Town, as well as of those fallen into our Hands at Beauport in consequence of the Victory. By Deserters we learn, that the Enemy are reassembling what Troops they can, behind the Cape Rouge; that M. de Levy is come down from the Montreal Side to command them; some say, he has brought two Battalions with him; if so, this Blow has already assisted General Amherst. By other Deserters, we learn, that M. de Bougainville, with 800 Men, and Provisions, was on his March to fling himself into the Town the 18th, the very Morning it capitulated, on which Day we had not compleated the Investiture of the Place, as they had broke their Bridge of Boats, and had Detachments in very strong Works on the other Side the River St. Charles.

I should not do Justice to the Admirals, and the Naval Service, if I neglected this Occasion of acknowledging how much we are indebted for our Success to the constant Assistance and Support received from them, and the perfect Harmony and Correspondence, which has prevailed throughout all our Operations, in the uncommon Difficulties, which the Nature of this Country, in particular, presents to military Operations of a great Extent, and which no Army can itself solely supply; the immense Labour in Artillery, Stores, and Provisions; the long Watchings and Attendance in Boats; the drawing up our Artillery by the Seamen, even in the Heat of Action; it is my Duty, short as my Command has been, to acknowledge, for that Time, how great a Share the Navy has had in this successful Campaign.

I have the Honour to be, &c,

GEO. TOWNSHEND.

The Capitulation demanded as under, has been granted by his Excellency General Townshend, Brigadier of His Britannick Majesty's Forces in America, in the Manner, and on the Conditions hereafter expressed.

Articles of Capitulation demanded by M. de Ramzay, Commander for his most Christian Majesty in the Higher and Lower Town of Quebec, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, from his Excellency the General commanding His Britannick Majesty's Forces.

*Article* I. M. de Ramsay demands the Honours of War for his Garrison, and that it shall be conducted back to the Army in Safety by the shortest Road, with their Arms, Baggage, Six Pieces of Brass Cannon, Two Mortars or Howitzers, and Twelve Rounds.

Article I. *The Garrison of the Town, composed of Land Forces, Marines, and Sailors, shall march out with their Arms and Baggage, Drums beating, lighted Matches, with Two Pieces of Canon, and twelve Rounds, and shall be embarked as conveniently as possible, in order to be landed at the first Port in France.*

*Article* II. That the Inhabitants shall be maintained in the Possession of their Houses, Goods, Effects and Privileges.

Article II. *Granted, provided they lay down their Arms.*

*Article* III. That the said Inhabitants shall not be molested on Account of their having born Arms for the Defence of the Town, as they were forced to it, and as it is customary for the Inhabitants of the Colonies of both Crowns to serve as Militia.

*Article* III. *Granted.*

*Article* IV. That the Effects belonging to the absent Officers or Inhabitants, shall not be touched.

Article IV. *Granted.*

*Article* V. That the said Inhabitants shall not be removed nor obliged to quit their Houses until their Condition

Condition ſhall be ſettled by a Definitive Treaty between their moſt Chriſtian and Britannick Majeſties.

Article V. *Granted.*

*Article* VI. That the Exerciſe of the Catholick, Apoſtolick and Roman Religion ſhall be preſerved, and that Safe-Guards ſhall be granted to the Houſes of the Clergy, and to the Monaſteries, particularly to the Biſhop of Quebec, who animated with Zeal for Religion, and Charity for the People of his Dioceſe, deſires to reſide conſtantly in it, to exerciſe freely and with that Decency which his Character and the ſacred Myſteries of the Catholick, Apoſtolick, and Roman Religion require, his Epiſcopal Authority in the Town of Quebec, wherever he ſhall think it proper, until the Poſſeſſion of Canada ſhall have been decided by a Treaty between their moſt Chriſtian and Britannick Majeſties.

Article VI. *The free Exerciſe of the Roman Religion. Safe-Guards granted to all religous Perſons, as well as to the Biſhop, who ſhall be at Liberty to come and exerciſe freely and with Decency the Functions of his Office whenever he ſhall think proper, until the Poſſeſſion of Canada ſhall have been decided between their Britannick and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties.*

*Article* VII. That the Artillery and warlike Stores ſhall be deliver'd up *bonâ fide*, and an Inventory taken thereof.

Article VII. *Granted.*

*Article* VIII. That the Sick, Wounded, Commiſſaries, Chaplains, Phyſicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, and other Perſons employ'd in the Hoſpitals, ſhall be treated agreeable to the Cartel ſettled between their moſt Chriſtian and Britannick Majeſties on the 6th of February, 1759.

Article VIII. *Granted.*

*Article* IX. That before delivering up the Gate, and the Entrance of the Town, to the Engliſh Forces, their General will be pleaſed to ſend ſome Soldiers to be placed as Safeguards at the Churches, Convents, and chief Habitations.

Article IX. *Granted.*

*Article* X. That the Commander of the City of Quebec ſhall be permitted to ſend Advice to the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor-General, of the Reduction of the Town; as alſo that this General ſhall be allowed to write to the French Miniſtry to inform them thereof.

Article X. *Granted.*

*Article* XI. That the preſent Capitulation ſhall be executed according to its Form and Tenor, without being liable to Non-execution under Pretence, of Reprifals, or the No-execution of any preceding Capitulation.

Article XI. *Granted.*

The preſent Treaty has been made and ſettled between us, and Duplicates ſign'd at the Camp before Quebec the 18th of September, 1759.

CHARLES SAUNDERS,
GEORGE TOWNSHEND,
DE RAMESAY.

*Return of the Killed, Wounded and Miſſing at the Battle of Quebec, Sept.* 13, 1759.

*General and Staff Officers.* Major General James Wolfe, killed. Brigadier General Monckton, wounded. Colonel Carleton, Quarter Maſter General, wounded. Capt. Spital, Major of Brigade, wounded. Capt. Smyth, Aid de Camp, wounded. Major Barré, Adjutant General, wounded.

*Major General Jeffery Amherſt's. Lieutenants,* John Maxwell, ſen. John Maxwell, jun. William Skeen, Robert Roſs, wounded. 2 Rank and File, killed. 5 Serjeants, 52 Rank and File, wounded.

*Lieutenant General Philip Bragg's. Captains,* Ralph Corry, Aclomb Milbank, Thomas Spann, wounded. *Lieutenants,* William Cooper, killed. William Evans, —— Buxton, wounded. *Enſign,* William Henry Fairfax, wounded. 1 Serjeant, 3 Rank and File, killed. 4 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 39 Rank and File, wounded.

*Lieutenant General Charles Otway's. Captains,* John Maunſell, Luke Gardiner, wounded. *Lieutenants,* William Maſon, killed. Charles Gore, Richard Allen, Gabriel Maturin, James Cockburn, wounded. 6 Rank and File killed. 1 Serjeant, 28 Rank and File, wounded.

*Major General James Kennedy's. Enſign,* —— Jones, wounded. 3 Rank and File, killed. 2 Serjeants, 18 Rank and File, wounded.

*Lieutenant General Peregrine Lafcelles's. Captain,* —— Gardiner, wounded. *Lieutenants,* —— Seymour, killed. —— Peach, —— Gwynett, —— Ewer, —— Henning, wounded. *Enſigns,* —— Dunlop, —— Faunce, wounded. 1 Rank and File, killed. 1 Serjeant, 2 Drummers, 26 Rank and File, wounded.

*Colonel Daniel Webb's.* 3 Rank and File, wounded.

*Colonel Robert Anſtruther's. Captains,* —— Nuttall, —— Bird, wounded. *Lieutenants,* —— Kemptie, —— Grant, wounded. *Enſigns,* —— Tottenham, killed. —— Dainty, wounded. 8 Rank and File, killed. 4 Serjeants, 80 Rank and File, wounded.

*Brigadier General Robert Monckton's. Captain,* Samuel Holland, wounded. *Lieutenants,* James Calder, James Jeffery, Alexander Shaw, wounded. *Enſigns,* Charles Cameron, William Snow Steel, wounded. 5 Rank and File, killed. 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 80 Rank and File, wounded. 1 Rank and File, miſſing.

*Colonel Charles Lawrence's.* 2 Rank and File, wounded.

*Colonel Simon Frazer's. Captains,* —— Roſs, killed. John M'Donnell, Simon Fraſer, wounded. *Lieutenants,* Rory M'Neil, Alexander M'Donnell, killed. Ronald M'Donnell, Archibald Campbell, Alexander Campbell, John Douglas, Alexander Fraſer, ſen. wounded. *Enſigns,* James M'Kenzie, Alexander Gregorſon, Malcomb Frazer, ſen, wounded. 1 Serjeant, 14 Rank and File, killed. 7 Serjeants, 131 Rank and File, wounded. 2 Rank and File, miſſing.

*Louisbourg Grenadiers. Captain,* —— Coſnan, wounded. *Lieutenants,* —— Jones, killed. —— Pinhorne, —— Nevin, wounded. 3 Rank and File, killed. 47 Rank and File, wounded.

*Total killed.* 1 General, 1 Captain, 6 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign, 3 Serjeants, 45 Rank and File. *Wounded.* 1 Brigadier General, 4 Staff Officers, 12 Captains, 26 Lieutenants, 10 Enſigns, 25 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 506 Rank and File. *Miſſing.* 3 Rank and File.

*Royal Train of Artillery.* Lieut. Benzell, Engineer, wounded. 1 Gunner, killed. 1 Bombardier, 1 Gunner, 5 Matroſſes, wounded.

GEO. TOWNSHEND, *Brigadier.*

*An Account of the Guns, Mortars, Ammunition, and Arms, &c. found in the City of Quebec upon its Surrender to His Majeſty's Troops the 18th of September,* 1759, *viz.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Braſs Ordnance | 6 Pounders | 1 |
| | 4 - - - | 3 |
| | 2 - - - | 2 |
| Iron Ordnance | 36 Pounders - - | 10 |
| | 24 - - - - | 45 |
| | 18 - - - - | 18 |
| | 12 - - - - | 13 |
| | 8 - - - - - | 43 |
| | 6 - - - - | 66 |
| | 4 - - - - | 30 |
| | 3 - - - - | 7 |
| | 2 - - - - | 3 |
| Braſs Mortars | 13 Inch - - - | 1 |
| Ditto Howitzers | 8 Inch - - - | 3 |
| Iron Mortars | 13 Inch - - - | 9 |
| | 10 - - - - - | 1 |
| | 8 - - - - - | 3 |
| | 7 - - - - - | 2 |
| Braſs Petards | - - - - - | 2 |
| Shells | 13 Inch - - | 770 |
| | 10 - - - - | 150 |
| | 8 - - - - | 90 |
| | 6 - - - - | |

with a conſiderable Quantity of Powder, Ball, Small Arms, and Intrenching Tools, &c. the Number of which cannot at preſent be aſcertained.

*Will. Santonſtall,* Commiſſary Artillery.

*An Account given on the 18th of September,* 1759, *of the*